

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Worman Log House Inventory Number: F-3-247  
Address: Worman's Mill Road City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701  
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick  
Owner: Market Square at Frederick, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes  
Tax Parcel Number: 423 Tax Map Number: 1168 Tax Account ID Number: 02-185873  
Project: Market Square Development Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ yes ☐ no

*If the property is within a district*

District Inventory Number: F-3-108

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: Harmony Grove

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☒ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☒ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Frederick County Land Records and Wills, Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 18FR855, MIHP Form F-3-108.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**Description of Property**

The log structure is located on an agricultural parcel and sits adjacent to the east side of Worman's Mill Road. Architecturally the building dates to the mid-nineteenth century, probably c. 1840 to 1850 and is historically associated with the Worman family. Encircling the house are areas of deciduous trees and vines. To the east and south are agricultural fields and to the north is a gravel driveway that accesses the dwelling on the adjacent lot.

**Building Description**

The log building is a one-story, two-bay dwelling with a side gable roof. The structure sits on a coursed fieldstone foundation over a partial basement. Presently the north, east and west walls are sheathed with board and batten siding over the logs. The vertical boards used to cover the logs are mill sawn and attached with cut nails in the style manufactured after 1835. The battens were also attached with cut nails, though some wire nails were also used suggesting possible repairs. Evidence of paint is still visible on areas of the boards sheltered by the eaves. Visible portions of the logs underneath the board and batten

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Jonathan Sage  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]  
Reviewer, NR Program

4/30/09  
Date

4/30/09  
Date

200901225

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exterior do not appear very weathered suggesting the sheathing was attached shortly after the structure was built. On the south gable end the logs have been exposed and do show signs of weathering. Logs are hewn and connected at the corners using V-notched joints. Between the logs, diagonally placed fieldstone slab chinking and clay based mortar were used. Surviving sections of mortar employ a white lime and/or paint as a finishing material to enhance the exterior appearance of the building. Visible on the south wall are the remains of the brick exterior chimney, now partially covered in board and batten siding. The bricks are fairly uniform in size and range in color. Though exposed to the elements the bricks show little weathering suggesting the chimney was removed during the latter part of the twentieth century. During archaeological investigations a portion of the base of this chimney was exposed. The base was tied into the foundation of the dwelling and constructed of coursed flat fieldstones.

The west façade features a single window in the first bay, directly over the bulkhead, and an entry door in the second bay. The window is missing; however the remnants left in the frame indicate a sash style window and the opening size suggests a six-over-six or two-over-two configuration. Shutter pins are extant on the window frame and a single wood shutter survives on the rear (east) elevation north window. The window frame exhibits numerous layers of paint, though most areas are void of paint due to exposure to the elements. Entry into the dwelling is by a board and batten style door and is the only entrance into the building. The interior of the door exhibits heavy paint layers. The latch, not the original, is a rim lock minus the door knob. The cut-out in the middle batten of the door indicates a larger or taller rim lock was originally in place. The door is hung with cast iron loose-joint butt hinges. Both the entry door and window have plain board surrounds; however, a bead is visible within the frame of the window suggesting the window surround may have been more ornate and was added onto to accommodate the depth of the opening after the board and batten sheathing was attached.

Access to the basement is through a bulkhead on this side of the house. The bulkhead walls are constructed of coursed fieldstone with subsequent layers of brick and mortar, possibly to raise the wall height to accommodate fill layers. The door to the bulkhead is missing and the steps into the basement are inaccessible; however, by looking into the basement from the present ground surface it is apparent that the basement is located only under two-thirds of the building. The floor boards over the remaining third, though appearing to have a full foundation according to the archaeological record, are only about a foot above the ground surface.

Located on the north gable end is a narrow exterior brick chimney flue supported by a mortared stone foundation. Added probably during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the flue was used for an interior stove. The foundation on this side of the building as well as the east and west elevations is covered with sheet metal. In the gable, framing is exposed under the weatherboards. The exposed framing indicates the gable ends were not log, but stud framed. The wood used on this end exhibits circular saw marks suggesting a construction date of the mid-nineteenth century or later. A small window opening is also present in the gable; however, the sash is missing. This opening is mirrored on the south gable end.

The interior plan consists of two rooms on the first floor and two in the attic loft space. Each of the room division walls are constructed of tongue and groove boards with a bead on the tongue edge. The first floor wall is toe nailed with cut nails into a nailing board attached to the floor boards. A seam in the floor, which corresponds to the edge of the south foundation wall and to cut-outs in the chair rail, suggests the wall may have been moved approximately two feet to the north. The floor boards to the north of the seam show a substantial amount of wear consistent for the age of the building; however, the floor boards to the south are more modern and appear to be twentieth century. The reason for their replacement is unknown and speculative. This is the area of the house of the former kitchen area. Evidence of the fireplace on the interior is visible in the form a plaster line showing the former location of a mantle shelf. Lines in the plaster also provide visual evidence that the firebox has been filled in. After the firebox was filled-in, a stove pipe hole was cut into the exterior wall.

Evolution of how the interior finishes changed over time is also extant in the building. Originally, the joists and floor boards were whitewashed and/or painted and exhibit heavy layers of build-up. The portion of the log wall exposed on the north end of the building suggests that the walls were left exposed and unfinished except for the area between the logs. Plaster was added to the walls and ceiling after the board wall was installed. Varying techniques for creating adhesion of the plaster were visible including notching the log wall (as seen on the north wall) and adding lath in a diagonal pattern on the remaining walls and extra nailing boards in the ceiling. The sawn lath is uniform in length and thickness, has cut ends and is attached with small wire nails. These types of materials suggest a mid-nineteenth century date. The two-coat method of applying plaster, typical of the mid-nineteenth century, was employed. The scratch coat of the plaster is evenly applied and contains animal hair within

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the matrix and possibly sand. A skim coat was applied as a finished surface and retains its brush mark texture. The plaster was also installed up to the window surround indicating the window surrounds were in place prior to this interior update. The molding of the window and door consists of a bead with a tall double bead molding on the edge. All surrounds exhibit substantial number of paint layers and are uniform throughout. The window sills also show substantial wear indicative of their age.

Along the south wall is an enclosed straight run staircase that provides access to the attic loft area. Most of the treads show substantial wear. The south wall of the stair is papered with a mid-twentieth century design as are the lower walls in the loft. The north wall of the stair is a board wall attached with cut nails. The door to the stair is board and batten similar to the front entry door; however the bottom edge has been diagonally cut to match the angle of the staircase. The attic is finished throughout and exhibits some change in interior finishes. Though the walls and ceiling of the space have been covered with wallboard, portions have dislodged exposing the roof framing. The framing consists of common rafters with collar ties. Shingle lath has been attached to the exterior side of the rafters and is used as nailing boards for the wood shingle roof. The shingles from the exterior are not visible as the present roof surface is seamed metal. Both the roof framing and the interior side of the shingles have been whitewashed and/or painted and exhibit a similar amount of layers as the ceiling framing on the first floor. The rafters are pegged with a ridge board attached to the exterior side. A full height board wall divides the space in half and has been painted. A door in the center of the wall with plain board surround provides access into the north room.

**Historic Overview**

The history of the property is complex and inconclusive. It is known that in the mid-nineteenth century the property was owned by the Worman family. Worman's were residing in Frederick County from at least 1788 with the purchase of 158 acres of land by Jacob Worman called "Worman's Content" and in 1790 a 248 acre tract known as "Level Farm" was purchased by Andrew Worman (Shaffer 1999:46 and 113). The original owner of the land on which the log structure sits appears to be Moses Worman, who also owned the stone flour mill to the south at the intersection of Route 26 and 15; however, Moses appears to reside in a house situated between present day Routes 15 and 355 (Bond 1858).

Moses Worman was a farmer and in the mid-nineteenth century in Frederick County agriculture was the primary occupation of many of the residents (1850 Federal Census; Hitselberger 1978:92, 500 and 506-507). Agricultural schedules of that year indicate that Moses owned 300 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved acreage valued at 30,000 dollars. On his farm he also had 10 dairy cows plus 6 other cattle, 22 sheep and 35 pigs. Crop production was primarily wheat and Indian corn at 1,600 and 1,375 bushels, respectively. Moses Worman was only in possession of ten slaves to work his farm (1850 Slave Schedule) ranging in age from one year to 45 years of age. Of the five over the age of twenty, four were female. Ten years later he still owned ten slaves; however, it appears from the ages listed that several slaves differed than were listed on the previous schedule. Andrew D. Worman, son of Moses, owned three slaves; a thirty year old female and two children (1860 Slave Schedule).

The *Map of Frederick County, MD from 1858* (Bond) indicates the Worman family owned substantial land holdings in the area of the present project. In addition to Moses Worman's aforementioned dwelling Andrew. D. Worman appears to be in possession of the brick house at the intersection of Routes 15 and 26 (Parcel 2; Frederick County Land Records 603:459-463) as well as owning an additional house on present day Woodsboro Pike (Bond 1858).

In his will dated 1858, Moses Worman left to his daughter-in-law, Sophia, wife of Andrew D. Worman, seven "negros"; Maria, Charlotte, Georgianna, James, Hanson and Ann as well as Ann's child (no name given). Sophia also received the mill to use during her lifetime and the approximately 100 acre farm situated between the Frederick and Woodsborough Turnpike Road (present day Woodsboro Pike) and the Frederick Emmitsburg Turnpike Road (present day Route 15) and bounded on the north by the lands of George R. Dennis originally purchased by John Reynolds (Bond 1858; Frederick County Will A.P.K. 1:106). The rest of the estate except for stocks went to his son, William D. Worman (Frederick County Will A.P.K. 1:106). Moses died on the 12<sup>th</sup> of October 1861 and the land with the two-story brick house, the stone barn and the log structure appears to have been inherited by Moses's son, William (Holdcraft 1985:1263; Frederick County Land Records 603:459-463; Titus 1873).



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William D. Worman married Mary Elizabeth Gittinger on February 15, 1848. William and Mary have several children including George Moses (b. October 1849), Emma Jane (b. August 1856), Scott E. (b. about 1863), Annie May (b. May 1865) and Mary Willetta (b. July 1868). William did not live long enough to see his daughter born and died intestate and seized in June of 1868 (Fogle 2000:103, 108, 120 and 122; Holdcraft 1985:1263). It appears William was still farming at the time of his death and in his probate there was an outstanding bill for hauling wheat to the mill. The probate also listed four farm laborers; Alexander Harris, George Robinson, William Sprigg and James H. Fox (Frederick County Will S.G.C. 2:63-69; Frederick County Land Record W.I.P. 9:474). It is conceivable that these laborers resided in the present log structure on the property. The 1957 map of Parcel 1 depicts the building as a "1 Story Frame Tenant House" (Frederick County Land Record 603:459-463). By 1880, the eldest son, George had taken over the farming responsibilities (1880 Federal Census).

The twentieth century occupation of the property, because it has gone through probate and not registered land transactions, is ephemeral. It is known that in 1889, Scott E. Worman sold his share of this father's estate (William Worman) to his brothers George M. and Charles and to his sisters Annie, Mary W. and Emma (Frederick County Land Record W.I.P. 9:474). In 1930 Emma and her sisters Mary Willette and Anne M. Thomas are registered as residing in Harmony Grove, presumable in the family's brick house (1930 Federal Census). It appears from the probate of Emma Jane Worman, remained in possession of 222 acres of land which included the two-story brick house and stone barn at the intersection of Routes 15 and 26 as well as other outbuildings prior to and up to her death in 1942 (Frederick County Will R.L.L. 1:68). Mary Willette Worman, who resided at Harmony Grove, appears to be the last surviving daughter of William D. and Mary E. Worman. When she died in 1956 she bequeathed her estate to her "next of kin in accordance to inheritance statutes" with the exception of approximately 20,000 dollars which was given to churches and specific individuals (Frederick County Will H.D.R. 3:155-157). In 1958 the property was sold by the surviving executor of the Worman family, which included the wills of Mary Willette Worman, Anna M. Thomas, Grace M. and Louis A. Lebherz, H. Richard and Helen E. Worman and George A. Worman, to G. Hunter Bowers, Eleanor Houck and Alice H. Nallin (Frederick County Land Record 603:459). G. Hunter Bowers already owned the 3.15 acre parcel directly to the north (7935 Worman's Mill Road), which a two-story brick house occupies. The Houck family owned the adjoining agricultural parcel to the east. According to the map accompanying the deed, the land was sold in four parcels. Parcel 1, where the log structure is located, included over 68 acres of land. Parcel 2 contained the two-story brick house of the Worman family located at the intersection of Routes 26 and 15. Parcel 3 included the stone barn across the street from the house. Both the house and barn are still extant. All four parcels totaled approximately 197 acres. Recently the lands have been purchased with the plans to build Market Square at Frederick (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation).

**Context**

The Worman log building is a remnant of the agricultural landscape once prominent in the nineteenth century in Frederick County, Maryland. The community of Harmony Grove, of which the log building is part, was small rural farming and mill community complete with a school and church (Bond 1858; Suffness 2001; Davis 1992). With the improvements in roads and the construction of the C & O Canal, farms were able to transport crops and livestock more easily and efficiently to larger cities resulting in an increased prosperity for those in the County (Clem 2007:14-15). In Frederick County alone in 1850 there were over 25,000 acres improved for agriculture and another 5,000 unimproved. Wheat and Indian corn were by far the most popular and prosperous crop grown during the mid-nineteenth century with over 100,000 bushels harvested. Butter was also widely produced with over 81,000 pounds per year, one of the highest in the State. Total cash value for farms during 1850 was over a million and a half dollars (Hitselberger 1978:500). With this amount of production farms relied on a number of types of auxiliary buildings including log structures. Numerous log buildings associated with farming and agriculture have been recorded in the State of Maryland, particularly in the rural areas of Washington County, though far fewer in Frederick County (Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Database). The V-notch log type of log constructed buildings was popular from Pennsylvania to the upper southern states of the United States and functioned as dwelling houses to house either slaves or farm laborers and also used as agricultural outbuildings (Lanier and Herman 1997:71; Glassie 1983:129). In 1872-73, rail service came to Harmony Grove and with it the construction of a train station. Scott Worman, son of William D. and Mary E. Worman, watched the construction of the Frederick Pennsylvania Line noting the rail bed was hand dug. A major stop along the way, trains were scheduled to stop ten times each day (Erickson 1991:19). This train line is less than half a mile from the Worman Farm. With the shift of grain to the Midwest after the Civil War and into the late nineteenth century, Maryland turned to livestock as its primary means of production (Clem 2007:18) which created a change in use of farm buildings. Harmony Grove's growth and alteration in the twentieth century has included the addition of houses above the nine present during the

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earlier part of the century and the demolition of feed warehouses and a post office in order to widen Route 15 (Erickson 1991:59).

**Significance**

The Worman Log House was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century as possibly a slave quarter or tenant house. Documentation mentioning the building is minimal, but in 1957, according to a map dated that year the structure was used as a tenant house (Frederick County Land Records 603:459-463). Because the mantle is no longer extant, the firebox is filled-in and other diagnostic architectural elements do not survive such as built-ins, the building's definitive function and its earlier use as a possible slave cabin is speculative. Though the function is not fully defined does not negate that the dwelling is an important example of mid-nineteenth century log construction.

Architecturally the building is significant as a surviving example of a once ubiquitous resource, but one that is rapidly disappearing in Frederick County. Searches of the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties suggests that most recorded log buildings are two-story dwellings, many with sheathing of various types added to the exterior with a much smaller number of one-story structures recorded within Frederick County. The style of V-notched joints and method of chinking as well as its stone foundation and date of construction appears to most closely resemble the Worthington Log House (F-7-102) in the Ijamsville vicinity, the log slave quarter documented as part of the David O. Thomas Farmstead (F-7-104) and a log building in the vicinity of Creagerstown (F-6-40) all in Frederick County. The exact type of log construction and method of chinking is also documented in a study of Mid-Atlantic architecture (Lanier and Herman 1997:76).

The Worman Log House was evaluated under Criteria A and C as outlined under the National Register of Historic Places guidelines. The building is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history and reflects the type of residential structure built to house slaves and/or farm laborers (National Register Criterion A) when Frederick County was at its height of agricultural crop production and western Maryland was almost exclusively rural farmland. The building is also a good example of V-notched log construction built during the mid-nineteenth century and retains much of its architectural integrity on both the exterior and interior (National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture). Additions to the interior are minimal and include minor additions of wallpaper, wallboard in the attic, sink and limited electricity. The building's time period of significance starts at its construction c. 1840 and continues until the land is sold in 1958 when farming efforts on the property appear to diminish.

**Works Cited**

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1850 Slave Population Census of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1860 8<sup>th</sup> Population Census of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1860 Slave Population Census of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1930 15<sup>th</sup> Population Census of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-3-247

**Photo Log**

All photographs common to:

**PROPERTY:** Worman Log House (F-3-247)

**LOCATION:** Frederick, Maryland

**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Sandra DeChard

**DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS:** March 26, 2009

**LOCATION OF DIGITAL IMAGES:** Maryland Historical Trust/CRI, Glen Allen, Virginia

VIEW: South Elevation, Facing Northwest

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0001

VIEW: East Elevation, Facing West

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0002

VIEW: North Elevation, Facing South

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0003

VIEW: West Elevation, Facing Southeast

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0004

VIEW: Detail of Log Wall Showing Chinking, Facing North

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0005

VIEW: Interior Division Wall, Facing Northeast

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0006

VIEW: Interior Floor, Facing Northeast

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0007

VIEW: Interior South Wall Showing Line of Mantel Shelf, Facing South

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0008

VIEW: Interior Stair Detail, Facing Southeast

FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0009

VIEW: Interior Roof Framing, Facing Northeast

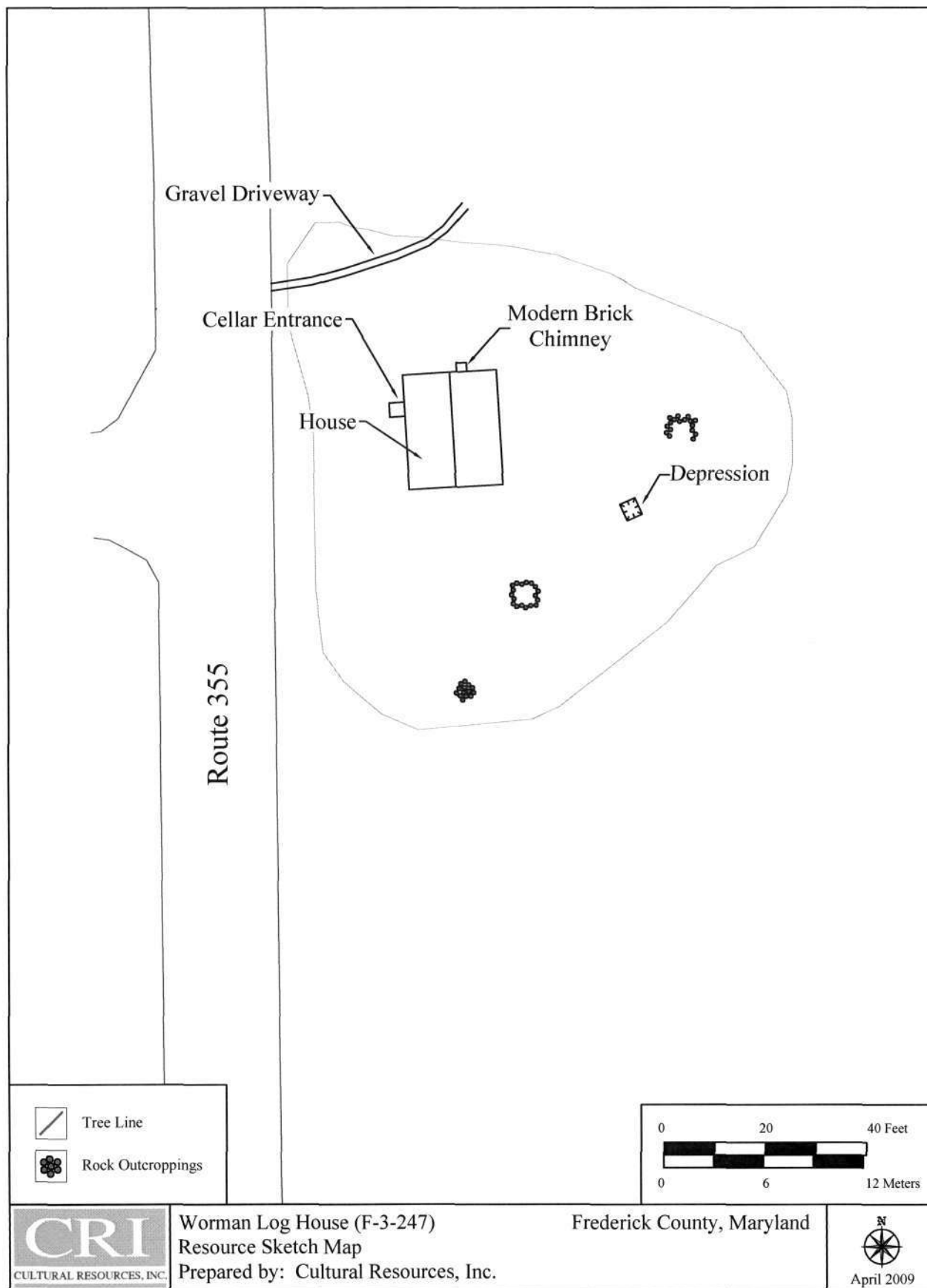
FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0010

VIEW: Interior Board Wall in Attic Loft, Facing Northeast

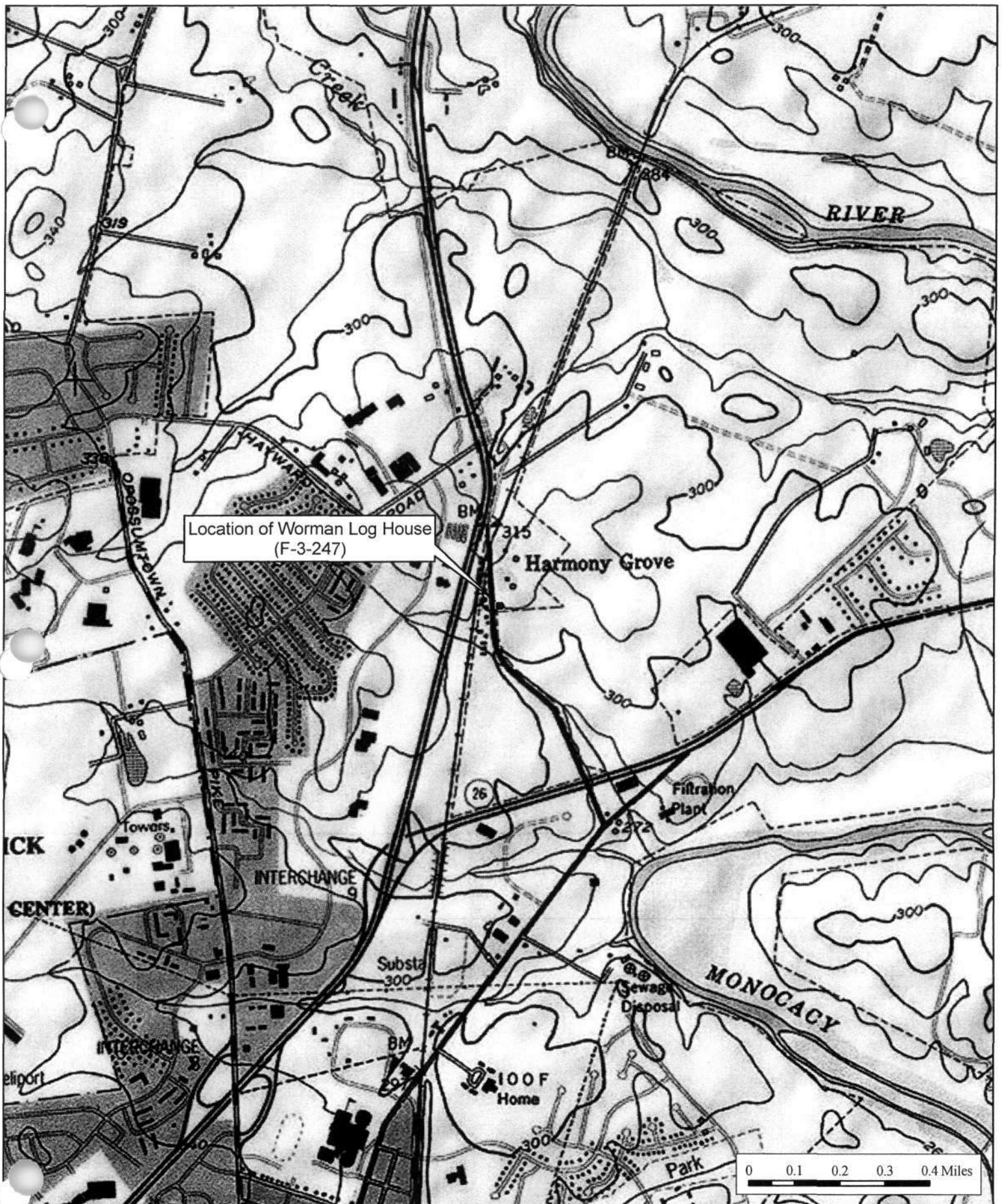
FILE: MD\_FrederickCounty\_Worman Log House\_0011

Prepared by: Sandra DeChard, CRI

Date Prepared: April 7, 2009







Location of Worman Log House (F-3-247).

Frederick County, Maryland - *Frederick, MD* USGS Quadrangle



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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
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Log House, South elevation, facing northwest  
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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
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Log House, east elevation, facing west  
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Worman Log

Frederick, Maryland

S. DeChard

March 25, 2009

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Log House, north elevation, facing south

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Worman Log Structure  
Frederick, Maryland

S. De Chard

March 25, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, West elevation, facing southeast

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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
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Log House, detail of log wall showing chinking,  
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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland

S. DeChard

March 25, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, interior, division wall, facing northeast

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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
S. DeChard  
March 25, 2009  
MD SHPO

Log House, interior, floor, facing northeast





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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
S. DeChard  
March 25, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, interior, south wall showing line of mantel shelf,  
facing south

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Worman Log House  
Frederick, Maryland  
S. DeChard

March 25, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, interior, stair detail, facing southeast



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Worman Log House

Frederick, Maryland

S. De Chard

March 25, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, interior, roof framing, facing northeast



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Worman Log House

Frederick, Maryland

S. De Chard

March 26, 2009

MD SHPO

Log House, interior, board wall in attic loft,  
facing northeast

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